THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Government of Orissa have identified 18 industrial units which are responsible for water and air pollution during the last three years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Standards have been prescribed to the industries in their consent conditions by the State Pollution Control Board. They are required to conform to the prescribed standards. In case of defaulting units, legal action has been initiated.

Supply scandal involving officers of Army Supply Corps in Sri Lanka

1707. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:
SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of rampant supplies scandal involving top-ranking officers of the Army Supply Corps in its operations since Operation Pawan and subsequent IPKF missions in Sri Lanka; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are also aware that inquiries revealed bungling in purchase; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). Irregularities in local purchases of ASC items at Madras for supplies to IPKF were investigated by two Courts of Inquiry. The inquiries have blamed three officers for their acts of omission and commission and based on the findings, disciplinary action has been initiated against the concerned officers. As the matter has since come under the scrutiny of the High Court at Madras it has now become *sub judice*. Suitable instructions have also been issued to all concerned to avoid recurrence of such lapses.

Vacancies in top positions in Central Public Sector Enterprises

1708 SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 75 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March, 1990 and state:

(a) what are the names of the Central Public Sector Undertakings in which 91 full-time Board level posts are lying vacant;

(b) whether the Public Enterprises Selection Board has drawn any time bound action plan to fill up these vacancies; and

(c) if so, by when all these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) As per Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c). Guidelines for filling vacancies in the PSUs have been laid down. According to the prescribed procedure the Administrative Ministry/Deptt. is expected to initiate action six months prior to the occurrence of the vacancy, keeping in view about 2-3 months that the PESB may require to process circulation, receipt of nominations, short-listing and holding of the interviews. The PESB also writes at the beginning of the year, to the Ministries to take advance action on the vacancies during the year. This is followed up periodically. Out of the 91 posts lying vacant till 28th February 1990, the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have since finalised their recommendations in respect of 70 posts, which are under consideration of the Government at various levels. The filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and at any point of time there are bound to be some vacancies due to sudden resignation, lateral movement etc.

Statement

1. Electronics & Technology Development Corpn.

2. Semi-Conductors Complex Limited.

3. Engineers India Limited

4. National Projects Construction Corpn.

5. Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corpn.

6. Songe Iron India Limited.

7. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

8. Trade Fair Authority of India.

9. UP Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited.

10. Cochin Shipyard Limited.

11. Hindustan Paper Corpn.

12. Tea Trading Corpn. of India.

13. Indian Road Construction Corpn.

14. Shipping Corpn. of India.

15. Pawan Hans Limited.

16. Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited.

17. Projects & Development (India) Limited.

18. National Textiles Corpn. (UP) Limited.

19. National Textile Corpn. (MP) Limited.

20. Central Electronics Limited.

21. Bharat Trading Corpn.

22. Vijaynagar Steel Limited.

23. Manipur Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

24. Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited.

25. Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation.

26. Indian Airlines.

27. Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited.

28. National Films Development Corporation.

29. State Trading Corporation.

30. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

31. Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers.

32. Central Ware-housing Corporation.

33. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited.

34. International Airports Authority of India.

35. Indian Oil Blending Corporation Limited.

36. National Power Transmission Corporation.

37. Smith Stanistreet and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

38. Triveni Structurals Limited.

39. Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation Limited.

40. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited.

41. National Jute Manufacturing Corporation.

42. Bharat Electronics Limited.

43. Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited.

44. Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.

45. Electronics Corporation of India Limited.

46. Cochin Refineries Limited.

47. Nathpa Jhakri Power Corporation.

48. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation.

49. HMT Limited.

50. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited.

51. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

52. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.

53. Heavy Engineering Corporation.

54. Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation.

55. National Hydro-electric Power Corporation.

56. Burn Standard Co. Limited.

57. Container Corporation of India Ltd.

58. Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

59. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.

60. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

61. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

62. National Airports Authority of India Limited.

63. Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

64. Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Limited.

65. Oil India Limited.

66. Hindustan Cables Limited.

67. Bharat Yantra Nigam Limited.

68. Lubrizol India Limited.

69. Rail India Technical and Economic Services.

70. Tyre Corporation of India Limited.

71 Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited.

औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विकास के क्षेत्र में संसाधनों का जुटाया जाना

1709. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए औद्योगिक अनुसंधान और विकास के क्षेत्र में अब अधिक संसाधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए वर्तमान में कुल पूंजीगत लागत की कितनी प्रतिशत राशि आवंटित की गयी है और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में अनुसंधान कार्य के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का अनुपात कितना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार समुचित औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से इस दिशा में विकास करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाने का विचार रखती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री साथ में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (प्रो० एम०जी०के० मेनन) : (क) जी, हां । वर्तमान में, उद्योगों में 1200 से अधिक घरेलू (इन हाउस) अनुसंधान और विकास यूनिटें हैं जो वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग से वैध मान्यता प्राप्त हैं । भारत में, उद्योग में अनुसंधान और विकास हाल ही में प्रारंभ हुआ है और इसे प्रोन्नत और प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है ।

(ख) मान्यता प्राप्त यूनिटों की टर्नओवर का अनुसंधान और विकास व्यय कुल मिलाकर 0.7 प्रतिशत है, अनुमानत: गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के लिए यह अनुपात 0.8 और सरकारी क्षेत्रों के लिए 0.6 प्रतिशत है ।

(ग) और (घ) समुचित औद्योगिक विकास करने की दृष्टि से उद्योग में अनुसंधान और विकास को प्रोन्नत और प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत से उपाय किए हैं और प्रोत्साहन दिये हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं :—देशी प्रौद्योगिकी पर आधारित एमआरटीपी कंपनियों सहित उद्योगों के लाइसेंस प्रदान करने में अधिमानिक उपचार (साधन); और देशी प्रौद्योगिकी के वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान व उपयोग पर किये व्यय के लिए राजकोषीय (फ़िस्कल) प्रोत्साहन । उद्योगों के अनुसंधान और विकास यूनिट जो राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं से कोई समर्थन या सहयोग चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें प्रोत्साहित किया जाता